CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

S. M. WHEATON,
Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he purposes making a short stay in that town about ten days hence, on his way to the South He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth.

His charges are moderate, and if his services are rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made.

He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply as early a moment as practicable, after his arrival, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop longer.

He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.

Raleigh, October 3d, 1831.

Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has for a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the practice of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of operation; and it is but justice to him to say, that I can easily conceive how he can be surpassed in dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been employed amongst the most respectable of our citizens, and I have reason to know that the opinion generally expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.

GEO E. BADGER.

Raleigh, October 14, 1831.

I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied that were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.

JOHN BECKWITH.

December 14. 59tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,
Raised by J. L. Belden,
WEATHERSFIELD; CONNECTICUT.

PROCURED of the growth of this year, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

December 21st, 1831. 59-4w.

The Hillsborough Academy

WILL be opened on *Thursday, the 12th January.* The Sessions and Vacations will be regulated after by those of the University.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 7, 1831. 59-3tp.

Take Notice.

HAVING at December Term last, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Sophia Gass, dec., this is to request all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

FREDERICK MILLER, *Administrator.*

December 14, 1831. 59-3w.

WILLKINGS & CO.

HAVE removed to their New Store on Person street, where they offer for sale,

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 ditto MOLASSES,
25 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Mullets,
10 do. Loaf Sugar,
5 do. N. E. Rum,
5 casks Rice,
20 kegs Nails,
20 bags Coffee,
7 do. Pepper,
5 do. Spice,
15 boxes smoked Herrings.

December 12, 1831. 58-3t.

London Phœnix Fire Office,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber having been re-appointed by the Phœnix Assurance Company of London, their Agent for the State of Virginia, begs to inform the public that he is authorised to effect Insurance against the United States, against loss or damage by fire, on *Buildings, Goods* and *Merchandize;* also on Ships on the Stocks, building or repairing, and on Ships with or without their Cargoes, while lying in Norfolk Port, Harbor or Dock.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Opposite the Virginia Bank.

Norfolk, November 1831. 58-4wpd.

REMOVAL.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and convenience, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They intend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have Fire Proof Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in complete safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely,* to the Commission business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.

A. KIMBALL.

58tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed on all orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which are,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared,* and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Augustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small and select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Morcen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

LIME.

100 Cask fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 20. 59tf.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

The last Call.
THE Subscriber, after

advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications,* or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE, } *Committee.*

December 7, 1831. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
28*th November,* 1831.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The following report of the progress and condition of this Department is respectfully submitted.

The revenues of the Department, being the amount of postages within the year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1830, and ending the 30th of June, 1831, were $1,997,811 54

The expenditures of the Department, within the same period, were 1,935,559 36

Being for compensation to postmasters $635,028 48
For transportation of the mail 1,252,226 44
For incidental expenses 48,304 44

Leaving an excess of revenue beyond the expenses of the Department amounting to 62,252 18

Of this sum there have been paid into to the Treasury (being irregularly deposited by collecting officers) 563 51

Showing a balance in favor of the Department, of 61,688 67

The surplus of revenue on the 1st of July, 1830, as stated in the report of last year, amounted to 148,724 22

Thus the surplus revenue at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July, 1831, was $210,412 89

This surplus, reported as available, and at the disposal of the Department, is founded on a statement in the report of the late Postmaster General, of 1828, and on the assumption that all the postages which have accrued since my first report in 1829, will have been collected. Of the postages returned within that time it is confidently believed the losses, in collection, will not amount to one-fourth of one *per centum.*

The whole amount of postages from July 1st, 1828, to July 1st, 1829, was $1,707,418 42
From July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1830 1,850,583 10
From July 1st, 1830, to July 1st, 1831 1,997,811 54

The increase of postages within the year ending July 1st, 1829, above the amount of the year preceding, was $108,540 47

The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1830, above the amount of the year preceding, was 143,164 68

The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1831, above the amount of the year preceding, was 147,228 44

The expenses of the Department for the year preceding July 1st, 1828, exceeded its revenues in the sum of $25,015 80
For the year preceding July 1st, 1829 74,714 15
For the year preceding July 1st, 1830 82,124 85

But for the year preceding July 1st, 1831, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenditures in the sum of 62,252 18

The favorable terms upon which the contracts were last year made for the transportation of the mail in the southern division, commencing on the 1st day of January last, have assisted in producing the result exhibited by the following facts: The revenue of the Department for the half year beginning with the 1st of January last, exceeded the expenditure for the same period in the sum of $75,475 91

Whereas for the half year preceding the 1st January, 1831, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the sum of 13,223 73

The difference in which results constitutes the excess of revenue over disbursement for the year now reported, of 62,252 18

From the 1st, of July, 1830, to the 1st of July 1831, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 834,450 miles a year.
On horseback and in sulkies 134,252 miles a year.
Making an annual increase of transportation equal to 968,702 miles beyond the amount of any former period.

Many routes have also been improved, by substituting stages for horse mails, to the annual amount of 362,321 miles.

The total annual increase of stage transportation from July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831, was 1,196,771 miles.

The annual decrease of transportation, on horseback, within the same time, by substituting stages was 228,069 miles.

Making the annual increase as above, equal to 968,702 miles.

On the 1st of July, 1831, the annual transportation of the mail was,

In stages and steamboats 10,728,348 miles.
On horseback and in sulkies 4,740,344 miles.

Making the whole annual transportation equal to 15,468,692 miles.

Other improvements are also determined on, in which remote parts of the country are immediately interested; among them are, the establishment of a regular steamboat mail on the river Ohio, between Guyandotte, in Virginia, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Louisville, in Kentucky; to form a daily connexion with the line of post coaches from this place, and from Richmond, in Virginia, to Guyandotte; and the improvement of the route to a daily line between Macon, in Georgia, Mobile, in Alabama, and New Orleans, so as to constitute a daily intercourse between New Orleans and the Atlantic cities, and with a despatch of twelve days between New Orleans and this city.

These two improvements are already in a state of progress, and it is expected will soon be in complete operation.

The contracts for transporting the mails in the middle division of the Union, comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan, will end with the present year. In renewing the contracts for this division, provision has been made for stage accommodation over 560 miles of post roads, on which the mail had before been carried on horseback, and on which the annual transportation in stages will, from the 1st of January next, amount to 62,365 miles. On 1,803 miles of post roads, where the mail is already carried in stages, the frequency of trips will also be increased to the annual amount of 407,524 miles. By these arrangements, an annual increase of stage transportation is secured, from the 1st of January next, of 469,889 miles on that section. The value of these improvements, at the lowest estimate, is as follows:

469,889 miles of stage transportation, at 9 cents per mile, $42,290 01
Deduct 62,365 miles of horse transportation superseded by stages at 4 cents per mile, 2,494 60

Nett value of the improvements, $39,795 41

The acceptances for the new contracts, besides the securing of these improvements, are not so great as the amount now paid for the transportation on that division, by $51,787 18. The renewal of the contracts, therefore, saves in money, to the Department, the sum of 51,787 18

Which, added to the value of the improvements, effects a saving of $91,582 59

Other improvements, highly important in their character, are proposed, the decisions on which have been deferred for further consideration. It is, however, anticipated, from the saving which has been effected in renewing the contracts, that the Department will possess the ability to make some further improvements in this division of mail routes.

There were, on the 1st of July last, 8,686 post offices. To the plan adopted for their supervision, and the vigilance with which it is observed, together with the system of finance which is strictly adhered to, may be attributed, in no small degree, the increasing prosperity of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
With high regard,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Debate in the Senate.

ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL, ON THE 8TH INSTANT.

After Mr. SEAWELL had concluded his remarks,

Mr. TOOMER rose and said:

The tornado has passed over; the storm has ceased to rage; clouds and darkness no longer rest on the path of Legislation. Notwithstanding the dangers so vividly pourtrayed, I will continue to take counsel of my judgemnt, and not of my fears.

The gentleman complains of the course pursued by the opponents of the bill; he anticipated a frank disclosure of their objeccions, and he is left in silence and disappointment, to conjecture the grounds of opposition. We were willing to avoid the excitement of debate; and thought, when the enaction of a law is proposed,—when the appropriation of money is asked for—that it would not be unparliamentary to expect from its advocates the reasons for its adoption. We had no desire to subject our adversaries to unnecessary inconvenience; and we regret that our procedure has inflicted pain.

A pathetic appeal has been made to our feelings. The glowing language of pathos has been used, to excite our sympathy. A vivid picture of ruin and desolation has been presented to our imagination. I deplore misfortune, and sympathize with distress; but in the discharge of public duty, we should not indulge private grief.—Those who have tears to shed, will find it unseasonable to shed them now. We are, here, to deliberate, not to weep. Weak must be the cause, when the skillful and highly gifted advocate seeks to obscure the eye of reason with the tear of pity.

It is known, that great diversity of sentiment has prevailed, on the subject of continuing the seat of government where it now is. This question has for years agitated the people, and has recently produced much excitement. It is known a Convention has been long desired; is now earnestly called for, and anxiously expected. I need not refer to the legislative discussion on this subject, at the session of 1821, when the billows of popular feeling rolled from the ocean to the mountains, and convulsed the State. It is also well known, the question, as to the location of the seat of government, will be a prominent and interesting subject for the decision of a Convention whenever it may be assembled. Would it under such circumstances, be respectful, to adopt any measure which might preclude the full, fair and deliberate discussion of this question by the people, and prevent an impartial decision on its merits? Would not this appropriation be deemed an effort to forestal public opinion? Will it not be deemed an insidious attempt to deprive the people of the exercise of free power which they rightfully possess? A magnanimous and intelligent people will frown indignantly on such a scheme. *They* established the seat of government; *they* alone can alter it; *they* desire its removal. Any expenditure of money on such an occasion, at a place not approved by the people, will be a wasteful, if not a profligate squandering of the public funds. It is observed, most erroneously, that this question has slept for 40 years; and the gentleman wishes it to remain in the stillness of death, but the voice of patriotism commands us to 'burst the bonds of sleep assunder," and to refer the controversy to the arbitrament of its legitimate judges.

It is true, the seat of government can be removed, only, by a Convention; and it is triumphantly said, none will be called. "Gentlemen are mistaken: the most sanguine, the most confident, are frequently disappointed. "The sceptre" is passing "away from *Judah.*" Empire is marching westwardly; in that section, population is increasing. We have seen the grandeur of the eastern, and enjoyed the splendour of the meridian sun; we must now admire his beauty in the west. Fifty-five years have revolved since our constitution was formed. During that period, many changes, moral, political, and physical, have occurred in the condition of our country, and the character of our people. Yea, a new country has appeared, and a new population arisen in the west. Our western fellow-citizens complain that the present system of government is unjust, unequal and oppressive in its operation; they bear an equal proportion with their eastern brethren of the public burdens, apportioned to wealth and numbers; but they do not participate in the same ratio in political privileges and public benefits. They are not duly represented in the legislative councils of the nation: they are taxed by a body in which they have not their due share of representation. The ratio of representation to be just, must be equal; and should be not only governed by fixed rules, but be measured by some equitable standard which will do equal justice to every individual within the public domain. In republican governments, the basis should be population, or wealth and population combined, as may be established by the compact of political association. This compact should be occasionally revised, so as to prevent that inequality and consequent injustice, which will otherwise be produced by the vicissitudes of human events; or the compact should contain some provision to avert the apprehended evil. These just and enlightened principles of republican government have been wisely inserted in the Constitution of the U. States, which fixes an equitable standard of representation, and provides for the decennial enumeration of its inhabitants, so as to prevent that inequality which might be the effect of an increase of population in one quarter of the Union, and a decrease in another. With this ratio of representation our western brethren would be satisfied; and in the enjoyment of equal and political privileges, they would more rapidly increase in wealth and numbers. Our system of representation has for its basis no equitable or republican principle: it rests neither on population nor wealth; but exclusively refers to certain territorial limits, called counties, capriciously established by our ancestors, under the dominion of a monarchical government, and during a period of colonial vassalage.

Can it be supposed, that time has disclosed no defects in our Constitution? Is it believed that experience has added nothing to our wisdom; that the enjoyment of self-government has not enlightened us either in the theory or the practice of republican institutions? All human productions are imperfect; the limited ken of man, cannot foresee the events of time to come; no instrument can be drawn by man, to provide for all future occurrences. Let it be recollected that this charter of our liberties was formed under circumstances, not propitious even to the attainment of human excellence; and the discovery of errors will cast no reproach on the memory of the patriots who framed it. I venerate the Constitution, as a relic of antiquity, as a monument of the spirit of '76; but mine is not a blind and servile veneration. It was formed by those who were not practically acquainted with republican institutions; it was framed under great excitement, and during a period of war both foreign and civil. Time has long since developed its defects; public duty commands us to commence the work of improvement. Let us now, when we are not disturbed by the clangor of arms, or the din of battle, while peace prevails, calmly and philosophically revise it, correct its errors, and adapt it to the existing state of things. Shall our ordinary acts of legislation, be annually touched by the plastic hand of reformation, and our organic law remain unchanged, and not keep pace with the march of intellect, and the progress of events.

It is said, a Convention will be attended with great expense, and cost more than the erection of a splendid capitol; and it is declared the people will not sanction the expenditure. To revise the constitution, to make it more equitable in its provisions, and to adapt it to the exigencies of the crisis, the people will incur any expense. If this appropriation be made to forestal public sentiment, and to deter our constituents from exercising their unrestrained will as to the removal of the seat of government, let gentlemen beware; public indignation will frustrate the design. If it be proposed as a measure of economy, let us not act precipitately, lest we may have the expense of a convention, and also of two capitols; for if the rebuilding of the old edifice be not approved by the people, they will assemble a convention, and erect another at the place of their choice.

It is confidently asserted, that a majority of the people are opposed to a general convention; let that fact be ascertained, and we are ready to acquiesce in the decision. It is our purpose to ascertain the public sentiment on this subject; and it is our wish to obtain time for its deliberate and unbiased expression. Let us not be alarmed by the horrors which have been pourtrayed, and the dangers which have been depicted in such glowing colours. We have been told of the unrestrained power of the people when assembled in convention; and of the insecurity of life and property at such a crisis. The dissolution of the principles of our political association—the annihilaston of the elements of social order—have been presented in terrifying array. We are admonished of man's unlimited thirst for power—of the tempestuous violence of his infuriated passions—which, like a desolating tornado, will pass with devastating fury through the country.

Let us recur to history, which is "Philosophy teaching by example," there we can derive benefit from lessons of experience; let us turn to the history of our own State, and one historical fact will put down this mighty incantation. In '76 our ancestors having cut the Gordian knot which bound them to the British empire, having broken the bonds of political association by which they were bound to each other, having thrown themselves on first principles—and being for a period without the restraints of any organized government, met in convention, and formed our present constitution. *Where, then were* the dangers incident to man's thirst for power, what then stayed the desolating fury of his passions? What the common enemy, and good order was preserved. Should the people, now, meet in convention, the present constitution will remain in force,

until it be abrogated by the legitimate establishment of another system of government; there would be no interregnum—there need be no interval of exemption from the restraints of government, no period of anarchy and disorder.

But, the people will be satisfied with a limited convention, one assembled for specified purposes; they complain not of the Executive and Judicial branches of the government, they wish only a reformation of the Legislative Department—to establish a just and equal ratio of representation, and to designate a place for the exercise of the legislative functions. It is said, a restricted convention is a solecism. It is true, when the people themselves meet in convention their power is unlimited; none can say to them, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther;" but when they elect representatives to assemble in convention for certain purposes, those representatives, governed by republican principles, restrained by republican examples, and acting under the influence of the spirit of our political institutions, will be morally bound to obey, and must conform to the instructions of their constituents. A specific trust is confided to them; they possess by implication all the power necessary and proper for the execution of that trust, and no more; they cannot rightfully transcend the limits of the trust. In this era, the representative is paralized by the will of his constituent; should his conscience or his judgment forbid obedience to their expressed will, he can surrender the trust, and decline its execution. No man who values character, and is under the influence of moral restraints, will transcend the limits prescribed by the people. In our State we have had practical illustrations of this principle. In 1787, the Legislature of our State, foreseeing that a convention would be called to consider the expediency of adopting or rejecting the constitution of the U. States, recommended to the people to authorize that convention also to consult on the expediency of establishing a permanent seat of government for the State. The convention met at Hillsborough in 1788, rejected the constitution of the U. States, passed an ordinance directing the selection of a spot which should be the unalterable seat of government, and adjourned without definitely acting on any other subject. In 1788, the General Assembly, foreseeing that another convention would again be assembled to consult on the expediency of adopting the Federal Constitution, advised the people to authorize that convention to consider the propriety of allowing the town of Fayetteville, a representative in the House of Commons, to be elected as the representatives of other towns of the State entitled to representatives then were, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of other members of that body. The convention met at Tarborough in 1789, adopted the Federal Constitution, passed the proposed ordinance, and adjourned without definitely acting on any other subject. Here then, are two illustrious instances in our State, where the republican principle of obedience in the representative to the expressed will of his constituents, has been practically enforced. In the convention of Virginia, which met in the autumn of 1829, to revise and amend their Constitution, a Resolution was introduced by Mr. Claytor, and Mr. Chapman Johnson, a name of high authority, observed, "that the Convention was clothed with no power to pass it.—It was called for a *specific object*, viz. the amendment of the Constitution, and it had no power to do any thing else," whereupon, the resolution was rejected.

Why should we fear to trust the people in convention, or more correctly why should the people fear to trust themselves? All power emanates from them; the basis of our government is their virtue and intelligence. This position is now deemed as impregnable, in the political, as is the fortress of Gibralter in the military world. The doctrine has been long since exploded, that "the people are their own worst enemies." We are not required to make an untried experiment; our people have been three times assembled in convention, and on each occasion to the advancement of the general good. Almost all the old thirteen States of the Union have had conventions to revise and amend their constitutions; and their labors have advanced the common weal.—Recently have Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina and Virginia, been engaged in the business of revising their organic law. Why should *our people* more dread the hand of reform than their neighbors? why should we fear to trust them with the work of reformation? Patriotism is unwilling to admit, that we have no confidence in their virtue and intelligence.

The 21st section of our Bill of Rights declares, "That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." This has become an axiom of political science. In calling a convention to revise our constitution, we can effectually recur to fundamental principles; we can, there, examine the elements of our political association—we can there establish the principles of the compact which is to bind us together.

It is said that public faith is pledged for the continuance of the Seat of Government at Raleigh. If that be correct, be assured the people will never sanction the violation of plighted faith. By the constitution the seat of government was not fixed at any place; but the two houses of the General Assembly could, by joint ballot, adjourn to any day or *place* they might think proper. Under this provision of the constitution, at every succeeding session of the Legislature, great excitement was produced in determining the place for the next meeting of the Legislative body, and much time was consumed in coming to a decision. To remove these and other inconveniences, the convention in 1788, made the ordinance permanently fixing the Seat of Government. That ordinance declares, that the plantation of Isaac Hunter, in the county of Wake, or such place as the General Assembly shall fix upon within ten miles thereof, shall be the "unalterable Seat of Government of this State, *except by the authority of the people in Convention met for the said purpose.*"—Here it is seen, that the Convention *expressly* reserved to the people the right of changing the Seat of Government. Why did the Convention explicitly declare, that the power of removal was reserved to the people? Because, it was clearly foreseen, that time would disclose the expediency of such removal; and because, it was just and proper, that there should be no mistake or conjecture on the subject, but that all persons should be notified of the reservation of the power, and of the probability of its exercise at no distant period. Had not the probability of such a proceeding been foreseen, provision would not have been made for its occurrence. It is admitted by the gentleman from Wake, that the power of removal is expressly reserved to the people, and that the public faith is not pledged by the ordinance of 1788 for the continuance of the Seat of Government at this place.

But it is pretended, the act of the General Assembly passed in 1792, has made that pledge.—The convention by its ordinance, on the 4th August, 1788, authorized the Legislature to select, within a circumscribed district, a spot for the seat of government. The Legislature did not act pursuant to this ordinance until its session in 1791; when commissioners were appointed to make the selection; who reported at the session of 1792, when the act referred to was passed, confirming the proceedings of the commissioners, and declaring that *Raleigh*, the place selected, should be the permanent and unalterable seat of government of the State.

It is said, this act of 1792 makes no reservation of any right to remove the seat of government. We do not apply to the Legislature to remove the seat of government: it is conceded that body possesses no power to make the removal. The General Assembly had no power on this subject, except that delegated by the ordinance of 1788, which only authorized the Legislature to select a spot; they had no authority to declare what should be the effect of their selection; that declaration had been made by the convention. When the Legislature selected the spot, they executed the power delegated to them; all their power on the subject was then extinct; their authority was "*functus officio.*" Any act of the Legislature, contravening the ordinance, or not pursuant thereto, was void; they could not make that *unalterable* which the convention expressly declared was *alterable* by the people.

Each member is reminded of his oath to support the Constitution; and it is contended, *that* oath includes an obligation to make this appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding the Capitol.—Sometimes, conscientious scruples are obstacles in the path of the aspiring politician, and they furnish, on those occasions, salutary lessons to the rising generation; but when circumstances lighter than air, make these impressions on overtender consciences, and they are introduced to advance the cause of the advocate, they excite suspicion, and we are deprived of the benefit designed by the admonition. The 12th section of the Constitution directs, that every member of the Legislature, before taking his seat, "shall take an oath to the State." There is no other constitutional provision on the subject; nor is there an ordinance of the Convention in relation to the matter. It is not pretended, that the Legislature can either enlarge or abridge the qualification of its members; the Constitution prescribes their qualification. What then is the m aning of the constitutional injunction, "shall take an oath to the State?" The act of 1777, interprets it to be the oath of allegiance, which may be to support the Constitution and the constitutional authorities. The act of 1791 prescribes the form of oath, which, in substance, is to bear true allegiance to the State, and to support its Constitution. The constitutional injunction, and the act of 1777, could only refer to the Constitution of '76. But it is said, the oath prescribed by that Constitution, includes an obligation to obey the ordinance of 1788. On this point, casuists may well doubt. A constitution means the principles on which the Government is formed. The ordinance of 1788 establishes no principle; it is merely directory, and only prescribes the place where the legislative functions shall be exercised. If the Convention had intended to enforce obedience to the ordinance by the obligation of an oath, they would have directed such oath, to be taken, or have declared the ordinance a part of the Constitution. A committee of both branches of the Legislature, of which the distinguished gentleman from Wake was chairman, in an able report, drawn by himself, gives this construction to the ordinance, and declares that under existing circumstances, we can legislate in this building, although it be beyond the limits of the City.—The Declaration of rights was made on the 17th of December, '76, and the Constitution was ratified on the following day; the Constitution expressly makes the Declaration of rights a part of that Constitution. It is then to be inferred, that the Declaration of Rights, although written by the same hand which wrote the Constitution, and emanating from the same power, the day preceding the ratification of the Constitution, was not considered by its framers a part thereof, until it was so expressly declared in that charter of our liberties. They called one instrument "a Declaration of Rights," to the other they gave the appellation of a "Constitution or form of Government." When the Convention passed the ordinance of 1788, they did not speak of amending or adding to the Constitution; but they used the expression "ordain," and called their act an ordinance. When those who, at different periods, have collated the laws, and have attempted to annex thereto the Constitution, they have attached only the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution properly so called; the ordinance of 1788 has never been appended to the Constitution or deemed a part thereof. It is true, the ordinance emanating from the same power, is as obligatory as the Constitution, but it is not admitted to be a part thereof.

Should the ordinance of 1788 be considered a part of the Constitution, it contains no command to the Legislature to erect buildings for the purpose of legislation. It is contended, there is an implied command. The proviso attached to the ordinance, was intended to give to the Legislature a discretion in appointing a place or places, for its meeting, until convenient buildings should be erected for that purpose; it was not the intention of the Convention to *command*, either expressly or impliedly, the erection of suitable edifices for the exercise of the legislative functions; but that matter was intended to be left, exclusively, to legislative discretion. Perhaps the belief was generally entertained, and the ordinance may have been predicated on the belief, that in convenient season suitable buildings would be prepared. If there be any implied injunction to build, it is said, the Legislature has complied with that injunction.—Is there any command to rebuild, so often as the buildings may be destroyed? If there be any implied command to rebuild, have we no right to consult public convenience as to the time of commencing the work? But six months have elapsed, since the building was consumed, and we are now importunately urged to make this appropriation. Let it be recollected, that our predecessors did not act so precipitately; the ordinance was passed on the 4th of Aug., 1788; the Legislature did not select a spot in pursuance of that ordinance until the Session of 1792: the building for the accommodation of the Legislature was not prepared for the reception of the members, until the last of December, 1794; and it was then occupied by them in an unfinished state. Still the gentleman from Wake says, an omission to make this appropriation will be "moral treason."

If the location of the Seat of Government diffuse wealth and happiness among those in its neighbourhood, justice requires the distribution of public benefits, and admonishes us of the propriety of an occasional change in the Seat of Government. No place should possess the perpetual and exclusive enjoyment of this public benefit. No persons are entitled to exclusive privileges. There are around me, many who advocate the distribution of public benefits; and there are some in this hall, who advocate upon the same principle, the propriety of rotation in office. This City has been the seat of Government since the year 1792, and 38 sessions of the Legislature have been held here. The enjoyment of this public boon, for such a series of years, would satisfy ambition that was not inordinate. Have the inhabitants of this place been, so long, pensioners of the public bounty, that they cannot, now, dispense with public assistance? I will not indulge this uncharitable suspicion—I will not do such injustice to the industry, enterprise, talents, and ability of these virtuous and enlightened citizens. I wish not the removal of the Seat of Government because I love Raleigh less, but because I love the public good more. "Partial evil is, sometimes, universal good." I entertain not one sentiment of disrespect for the inhabitants of this place; my bosom harbors not one unkind or unfriendly feeling towards them.

As the probability of a removal of the Seat of Government had been foreseen, and was publicly proclaimed by the ordinance of 1788, before the sale of the public lots, with what propriety can the purchasers complain? They were apprised of the tenure by which this place held the Seat of Government; they purchased knowing the instability of its location, and should now be silent. They entered into the speculation, knowing the hazards of the transaction, and became their own insurers. But I will not prejudge their claim to indemnity. A convention alone can remove the Seat of Government: and that body will be competent to grant the desired relief. I have every confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and enlightened patriotism of the people; and if justice require indemnity to be awarded, it will certainly be provided. If the public good demand the removal of the Seat of Government: and justice should require a provision for indemnity, the people will grant it. Neither the question of removal, nor indemnity, is within the legitimate sphere of our powers: we only ask you to refer these questions to the deliberate decision of the people, unfettered by the proposed appropriation.

Why should we be precipitate in the adoption of this measure? The gallant Roman recklessly leaped into the abyss to save his country; the same motive does not impel us on this occasion; the safety of the republic does not depend on this question.—Why not give the people time to deliberate, and to decide? This building is public property; and we have been informed by the report of a committee, that we can legislate here, without any violation of duty, or any infraction of the ordinance of 1788.—Does not the exhausted state of the Treasury admonish us to pause long, and ponder much, ere we make this appropriation? Let me not be misunderstood; it is not pretended by me, that the resources of our State are not amply sufficient for the erection of a Capitol, when and where it may be deemed expedient. With pride and with pleasure, I admit the abundance of our resources; but they should be prudently called forth; and judiciously applied. To act precipitately, is to incur the hazard of acting with rashness and improvidence. The Treasurer informs us in his report, that at the close of the present session of the Legislature, the State will be indebted $40,000 to the Literary Fund. This fund has been formed under an injunction contained in the 41st section of the Constitution, for the establishment of common schools; it is sacred, and should be inviolate; the faith of the State is solemnly pledged for its preservation, and its due application to the purposes of its creation. There will not be in your Treasury, at the close of the session, one cent of unappropriated money; and we will be in debt to the Literary Fund $40,000. There are about $94,000 of unredeemed treasury notes, which are daily returning to the Treasury for redemption. We owe the State Bank of North Carolina about $84,000, on the subscription for stock. This exhibit presents a debt due by the State of $218,000, add to this sum the current expenses of the Government, from the period of the adjournment of the Legislature to the 1st of October next, when your taxes will be available, and your collecting officers will be making payments to the Treasury, and the amount will be of great magnitude. It is said, that a large portion of the unredeemed treasury notes will never return, that they have been lost or destroyed; let it be remembered, that those notes, from the character of the paper and the engraving, were easily counterfeited: and competent judges declare, that large sums in spurious notes have been redeemed at the Treasury, and have been burned at different periods by the committee of Finance. These suggestions are too speculative, are too visionary, for the statesman to predicate any calculation on; they afford not data sufficiently certain for legislative action. It will be safe to conclude, that the spurious notes already redeemed, and which may be redeemed, will be equal to the amount of genuine notes destroyed by the casualties incident to circulation. It may be expected, that real benefit will be derived from the dividend to be made of the capital of the State Bank. The State owns 2,764 shares of the stock of that institution, the par value being $100 for each share, making $276,400. We have been officially informed, that by the insolvency of debtors, and other adverse occurrences, there has been a loss of 25 per centum of the capital of that Bank, leaving the interest of the State as a stockholder in that institution about 207,300. If then a dividend of 25 per centum on that capital be declared, the portion of the State will be about $54,825; a sum not sufficient to discharge the debt due to that institution. Under these circumstances, I am induced to pause, and the more especially as there is no necessity for immediate action.

The removal of the seat of Government, and the selection of a spot for its future location, are not subjects within the competency of this legislative body. I had therefore, flattered myself, that the comparative merits of different places, and their respective fitness for such a purpose, would not, on this occasion, be deemed fit topics for discussion.—But it has pleased the gentleman from Wake, to introduce these inquiries, and in so doing, to invade my domestic scenes—to visit in his wrath my domicil; it is my right, it is my duty, to attempt to repel the incursions of the enemy, with all the power, however feeble, which I can command. None can doubt the importance of establishing within the limits of our State a commercial mart, which will concentrate trade, accumulate capital, encourage enterprize and foster the arts. At present, we are tributary to the adjoining States; a large portion of the products of our soil find markets in Virginia and South Carolina, which aggrandizes those States, and enriches their citizens.—Why do our neighbors surpass us in the race of wealth and fame? Why have they attained a distinction, and enjoyed an influence in the councils of the nation, to which *our sons* do not aspire? It is not, that North Carolina is the *Beotia* of the *Union;* it is not, that there is any thing in our atmosphere, soil, or climate, uncongenial to the growth or excellence of the human intellect. But, it may be ascribed to the multiplied facilities of liberal education enjoyed by the rising generation of the adjacent States, and our destitution of similar advantages.—Their commercial cities accumulate wealth, and become the seats of science, refinement, and the arts; emulation is inspired; new incentives arise for the exercise and display of intellectual endowments. From these hearts of the system, wealth flows through every artery, and is diffused throughout the body politic.

One of the most operative causes of our pecuniary pressure, is the want of a home market—the want of a commercial mart, where can be concentrated the trade of the State. How can this inconvenience be removed; how can this want be supplied? *Select some spot*, possessing facilities for commercial and manufacturing purposes; add to these natural advantages, the benefits to be derived from being the seat of government of the State; and you will form an emporium, will concentrate trade, extend commerce, improve agriculture, quicken the arts, and give activity to science. Raleigh is not that place; experience informs us, that with the advantage of having been for forty years the seat of government, it remains a mere county-town, possessing not one facility for trade or commerce. It is true, the gentleman from Wake has embellished the scene, by exhibiting Crabtree creek and Rocky *Branch*, two contiguous streams; but neither his genius nor his eloquence could give dignity to the theme. Should I be asked to point out a spot enjoying these natural advantages, I would affect no disguise; but declare the hand of nature had been so bountiful to no place within our limits, as to the town of Fayetteville. Situate on the River Cape-Fear, at the head of steam boat navigation; possessing facilities for extensive trade with a fertile back country; and enjoying advantages for manufacturing purposes, unrivalled in the southern States; with a little public patronage, it may be made, all we want—all we desire. The gentleman from Wake has vainly attempted to cast ridicule on the claims of Fayetteville; he says, the God of nature has refused her the means of becoming a commercial town—that it is ridiculous to think of it, there is not, occasionally, in the river at that place sufficient water to float a canoe. Has the gentleman forgotten the *Reports* of the late Civil Engineer of the State, Hamilton Fulton? Does he not recollect that those Reports speak of the Cape Fear, as possessing more advantages for foreign commerce than any other River in the State? Does he not recollect, that those Reports informed us, there was sufficient water in the Cape-Fear, in the driest seasons, and when the water was at the lowest point of depression, for uninterrupted steam boat navigation to Fayetteville? To guard against interruption to navigation in periods of long continued drought, be advised that the water of the river should be confined to a narrower channel, and declared uninterrupted navigation could be thus secured at all seasons. Still, the gentleman calls it a wet-weather stream. If he close his eyes on facts, [illegible] I [illegible] If we have but *Rills* in the [illegible] part of [illegible] to damp our ardour in [illegible] that *hills*.

I now [illegible] may ask, thanking the Senate for their indulgent attention.

After a few remarks from Mr. Martin of Rockingham, in opposition to the bill, the question was taken and the bill rejected, as heretofore stated.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 16.—On motion of Mr. Gilmore,

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the situation of the Cape Fear Navigation Company; what sums of money have been expended by said company in work done upon the Cape Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the rate of tolls and what amount of tolls have been annually received; whether the work upon said river has been judiciously and profitably applied; whether the charter of said company has been complied with, and whether said charter be constitutional.

On motion of Mr. Sneed,

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be and it is instructed to inquire into the laws in relation to granting licences to keepers of Taverns and retailers of spiritous liquors, and if they shall be of opinion that the general welfare will be promoted by any amendment or modification thereof.

[The Committee subsequently reported that it was unnecessary to legislate upon the subject; which was concurred in by the House.]

The Bill authorizing the Administrator of Samuel Pemberton deceased, late Sheriff of Montgomery, to collect the arrearages of taxes due the said Pemberton, for the years 1827 and 1828, was read the third time and *indefinitely postponed*.

The Bill to repeal in part, an act passed in 1830, concerning the summoning of Jurors, was read the second time and *postponed indefinitely*.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Spaight, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration, at this time, in the laws relating to Usury.

The Bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the 3d Judicial circuit, was read the second time. Mr. Williams moved that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed, which motion was lost 33 to 28. The question then recurring on the passage of the Bill its second reading, it was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 34—Noes 26.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the Bill to prevent the circulation of seditious pamphlets, reported the same with an amendment which was agreed to. Mr. Skinner moved that the further consideration of the Bill be indefinitely postponed, which was not agreed to, Ayes 19—Noes 40. On the passage of the Bill, on its second reading, the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and are as follows:

For its passage. Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Brittain, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Caldwell, Campbell, Cowper of Gates, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Hall, Hawkins, Hayley, Hoke, Kendall, Lindsay, Marshall of Anson, Marshall of Carteret, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Sherard, Thompson, Toomer, Williams and Wilson.

Against it. Messrs. Allen, Cooper of Martin, Davenport, Dishong, Guinn, Hill, Hoover, Howell, Kerr, McDaniel, Martin of Rockingham, Melchor, Montgomery of Orange, Mosely, Parham, Ray, Simmons, Skinner, Sneed, Tyson and Vanhook.

So the Bill passed its second reading. [It provides that every Pedlar of Goods within this State, the same not being of the growth or Manufacture of this State, shall pay a tax in every county of the State of $500. The act does not apply to individuals who are residents of the State, but it is intended to exclude foreign Pedlars.]

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of the town of Wilmington, in relation to a modification of the law imposing a tax upon Merchants and the passage of an act to prevent Pedlars from vending goods, in this State, made a report stating that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject matter of said memorial, at this time. Concurred in.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—The Resolution relative to the contract for covering the Capitol with Zinc, by Mr. Bragg, was taken up and considered and was finally so modified as to direct the Pubic Treasurer to pay Mr. B. the money laid out by him for materials only, without any allowance for the labor performed; and thus modified, the Resolution passed, and was ordered to be engrossed 37 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—Mr. Allison presented a bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof.

Mr. Settle, a bill supplemental to an act passed in 1830, entitled an act to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

Mr. Morris, a bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of executors and Administrators.

Mr. Gaston, from the joint select Committee to which was referred the communication and documents from his Excellency the Governor, in relation to the repairing of the Statue of Washington, made a detailed report thereon, and recommended the adoption of a resolution authorising said repairs to be made. The said resolution was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Sumner, ordered that the report and resolution be printed, ten copies for each member of the Legislature.

The engrossed Bill to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in the counties of Columbus, Sampson and Robeson, passed its third reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Bill more effectually to prevent slaves from hiring their own time and from being allowed to go at large without employment was read, and on motion of Mr. Crump, *postponed indefinitely*.

Friday, Dec. 16.—The Bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws of this State relative to the Infantry, was read the second time. Mr. Wilson moved that the said [illegible] be postponed indefinitely, which was carried, Yeas 73—Nays 40.

Mr. Whitaker presented a Bill to repeal part of an act, passed at the last session to prevent all persons from teaching Slaves to read and write, the use of figures excepted. Mr. [illegible] yer moved that said Bill be indefinitely [illegible] poned, which was carried, Yeas 99—[illegible]

Mr. Mebane from the Committee on [illegible] nal Improvements, reported a Bill to [illegible] making the Tennessee River Road, [illegible] its first reading.

Saturday, Dec. 17.—The Bill to [illegible] an act, passed in 1830, to provide for [illegible] moning the original Venire to the [illegible] Courts of Randolph, Rockingham, Bruns[illegible] Brunswick and Chatham, in future, was [illegible] the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Peoples presented the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Mr. Sherwood presented the memorial of [illegible] citizens of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick and of the town of Wilmington upon the utility and practicability of constructing a Rail Road from the town of Wilmington through Fayetteville, to some point on the [illegible] ken River, and thence westwardly to the [illegible] tains.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Polk from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of [illegible] dry citizens of Cumberland county, praying to be attached to the county of Wake, made an unfavorable report thereon. Concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Calloway, from the Committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported sundry Resolutions on the Public Lands of the United States, which on Mr. Outlaw's motion were laid on the table.

Mr. Henry, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is not expedient at this time to make any alteration or amendment in the law of 1830, making provision for the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons. Concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, was read the third time. A long and animated debate arose upon its passage, in which Messrs. Barringer, Gaston, Henry and Haywood advocated it, and Messrs. Webb and Pitman opposed it. It ultimately passed by a vote of 90 to 46.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee appointed on that part of the Governor's Message relating to a Circulating Medium, reported a bill to establish *two* Banks, one to be styled the Farmer's Bank and to be located at Salisbury—the other to be called the Mercantile Bank and to be located at Newbern. The Capital Stock of each not to exceed $500,000 to be divided amongst as many branches or agencies as the Directors may deem proper. In addition to this Capital, the State is also to be the privilege, within one year after the general meeting of the Stockholders, to subscribe 1300 shares of Stock, and to be entitled on account of said subscription to appoint Directors to be nominated by the Governor which two, added to the eight to be elected by the Stockholders, will give ten Directors to manage each Institution. Said Banks to issue no notes under the denomination of [illegible] The Committee state in their Report, that the time has arrived when the interest of the State as well as of its citizens, would be greatly promoted by the establishment of two or more Banks, to be owned principally by individuals but in which the State may, if it chooses, invest such a portion of its surplus funds as is not needed for Education or Internal Improvement, and which could be at all times, readily convertible into Specie.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—Mr. McLaurin presented a bill to authorise the County Court of Richmond to transcribe and record certain papers in the office of the County Court Clerk.

Mr. Wyche, a bill to change the disposition of the Agricultural Fund.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the Public Treasurer was directed to inform the House whether the sum of $3000, loaned to John Mac Rae, by this [illegible] has been repaid.

S. F. Patterson of Wilkes, was elected Brigadier-General of the ninth Brigade of Militia. He was opposed by William Horton, of the same county, and the vote stood for Patterson 100, Horton 82.

The following gentlemen were elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz. [illegible] than B. Whitfield, Meshack Franklin, [illegible] Holmes, Alfred Jones, George W. [illegible] William Williams and R. C. Watson.

FOREIGN.

New York. Dec. [illegible]

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Ontario from London, brings papers of 3d Nov. We take from the Courier & Enquirer the accounts they furnish.

Bristol, one of the chief commercial [illegible] of England, was, it seems, the scene of [illegible] ful riots on Saturday night and Sunday, [illegible] and 30th of October: in the course of which the Mansion House, Custom House, [illegible] Office, four Toll houses, three Prisons, the Bishop of Gloucester's Palace, and 42 private dwellings, were sacked and burnt. The mob had complete possession of the city, and the military, when they did appear, were [illegible] such small numbers, and acted so ineffectually, as rather to aggravate than allay the [illegible] chief: four or five lives were lost, and [illegible] fifty persons were wounded, independent of those of the incendiaries who, from [illegible] ication, were unable to escape the flames themselves had kindled. At the last [illegible] order was said to be restored.

This spirit of misrule does not seem to have spread, the King's proclamation [illegible] enumerating Derby and Nottingham [illegible] ots at which places we heard of by the [illegible] vious arrival) and Bristol.

As to Continental affairs, it is said by the Courier & Enquirer, that "In France the government have resolved to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry through the upper Chamber, the Bill which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, abolishing the hereditary peerage.

"One chamber of the Belgian Legislature has accepted the terms laid down by the Conference in London; there was doubt that the Senate would accede to them. The King of Holland having hesitated on his part, the British fleet had been ordered to the Belgian coast, but timely concessions rendered hostile operations by them unnecessary."

The President of Greece, Count Capodistrias, was, it will be seen, assassinated at the door of a church he was about to [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

NESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1831.

Correspondents.—We have not had examine one or two communications during the past week.

g Outang.—Our town readers have e rare opportunity, for a few days, of n Ourang Outang, one, as we under- Raleigh, (for want of time prevented ing it there) of exceedingly interest- earance and manners. Crowds of per- that place, of both sexes and all ages, the strong curiosity felt to see this so nearly akin to the human species. ng, and has many of the actions of a two or three years old.

Mail facilities.—We have been gra- learn from Mr. Reinhardt, the con- for carrying the Mail on the western om this place, that he has been autho- the Postmaster General to run the wice a week instead of once, between ville and Lincolnton; at which place connects with another, by Morganton eville, to Knoxville, Tennessee; so shall have a Stage twice a week di- Knoxville. Mr. Reinhardt will put itional Stage in operation as soon as make the necessary arrangements, by the middle of next month. The arrival and departure have not yet ed. The public is much indebted to einhardt for the perseverance with e has prosecuted to a successful issue, irable object.

Legislature.—We have just returned short visit to Raleigh, where we had the e of listening to one of the most able eresting debates which it has ever been d fortune to hear. We entered the f the House of Commons on Wednes- st after the conclusion of the opening of Mr. Haywood, of Raleigh, in favor bill for rebuilding the Capital at Ra- He spoke for about two hours. [He nnecessarily, as we think, lugged us and er into this speech, and those which he rds delivered. We shall probably have ing to say upon the subject when the shall have been published.] He was ed by Mr. Weaver, of Guilford, in op- n to the bill, who was listened to with t impatience by the House. After he ded, the House adjourned.

n after the meeting of the House on day, the subject was again taken up, and eak of Richmond, opened the debate in tion to the bill. He was followed by ragg, of Warren, in favor, Mr. Mc- , of Chatham, in opposition, and Mr. of Halifax, in favor of the bill. When ong closed, no one seemed inclined to the Clerk was about to call the yeas and when Mr. Haywood again rose, evident- ring under strong agitation, and for a- n minutes poured forth one of the most ng appeals that we have ever heard, to mpathy of the House in favor of the citi- of Raleigh, whose pecuniary interests o deeply involved in the fate of the bill. had sat down at the close of that appeal, ect could not have failed to be felt; but diciously entered into a new argument question, and before he sat down, had gh effaced the impression of his exor- Mr. Gaston then rose.—No one who t had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Gas- eak, can form an idea of the anxiety is always manifested when he rises to s any question sufficiently important to t the strength of his great mind. We (for sitting was out of the question) at favorable point to hear much of this , which was uttered in rather a low tone. close, a new sensation was created in ouse, by Mr. Henry, of this town, tak- e floor. He merely rose, however, to e indulgence of the House, as it was near to adjourn until the morning, and af- m an opportunity of replying. His re- was acceded to.

Friday morning, when the bill again up, Mr. Henry rose, and addressed the in an eloquent speech of three hours in , abounding in argument, wit and sar- defending the citizens of this town and Cape Fear section from the reproaches erally cast upon them by some of his pre- sors, and effectually "carrying the war e enemy's country." Mr. O'Brien, of ille, followed in favor of the bill, in a of an hour and a half, with which it is lt to determine whether the House was amused or fatigued. Mr. Haywood fol- for a few minutes. After whom Mr. again rose, and closed the debate in a of nearly an hour. This speech was ed with such animation as to be heard ry part of the Hall; and is generally con- d as one of Mr. Gaston's happiest ef- It will, with the rest of the debate, be ed, having been taken down by steno- ers; and the public will soon be gratified s perusal. But those who were not pre- annot appreciate the effect of some parts debate upon a deeply interested commu- d an excited House. Repeatedly, es- ly during the speeches of Mr. Gaston r. Henry, many of the members and all large crowd of spectators, consisting of and gentlemen, would manifest their interest by rising from their seats, ng upon the floor and the benches. When aston concluded his speech, at near sun on Friday, though several other gentle- were known to have prepared themselves for engaging in the debate, none rose, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill *lost*, 65 voting in the affirmative, and 68 in the negative. Every member was in his seat, except Mr. Green of Rutherford, who has not yet been able to leave home. He would have voted against the bill. It was considered very uncertain how the Speaker would have voted, if he had had the opportunity. We could not procure a list of the Yeas and Nays, but the reader will not need it, when informed that every western member, except those from Person, voted against the bill, with the members from Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland, Columbus, New Hanover, Robeson, Sampson, Fayetteville and Wilmington, and one from each of the counties of Onslow and Duplin. All the rest voted for it.

Thus has this question been put to rest for this session, the bill having been rejected in both Houses. Though we cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the probable effects of this decision, we have no disposition to indulge in exultation; our joy has been chastened by witnessing the deep feeling of loss, almost amounting to an apprehension of ruin, exhibited, and with some few exceptions, so delicately exhibited, by the people of Raleigh. Nothing but our firm conviction that the lasting interests of the State will be promoted by a Convention for the double purpose of reform in our Representative system and of change of the seat of Government, could have inspired one emotion of pleasure in our bosom.

The following are the only other interesting matters acted upon during the above period.

In the Senate, much of Thursday, Friday and Saturday was spent in debate on the Bank Bill of Mr. Martin. The principal speakers were, Mr. Martin, Dr. Montgomery, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gilmore, and Mr. Cooper, in support of the bill, and Mr. Seawell, Mr. Toomer, and Mr. Thompson, of Johnson, in opposition to it. The opponents of this impolitic measure, as we have always considered it, argued with great eloquence and force against its constitutionality as well as its expediency; but without avail; as was remarked, members who had always voted for it, owed it to consistency to vote for it still. It finally passed its third reading by a vote of 32 to 29; as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bateman, Bell, Cooper, Cowper, Davenport, Dobson, Deshongh, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Kendall, McDaniel, McEntire, McFarland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Massey, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Pool, Rencher, Sherard, Skinner, Tyson, Underwood, Vanhook, Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Askew, Brittain, Brownrigg, Campbell, Dick, Elliott, Hawkins, Hayley, Howell, Kerr, Lindsay, Marshall of Currituck, Martin of Wilkes, Melchor, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Ray, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Simmons, Sneed, Thomson, Toomer, Williams.

It has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Commons, where hopes are entertained that it will be rejected.

On Friday, Mr. Elliott introduced a bill giving longer time to register grants of land, in this State, deeds of mesne conveyances, &c.

Mr. Brownrigg, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to prevent slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental, Battalion and Company Musters, Camp Meetings and Election Grounds.

The same gentleman reported a bill to repeal an act to reduce the number of petty musters to two in a year.

Mr. Montgomery of Hertford, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, made a favorable report on the petition of Messrs. Willkings & Co. Auctioneers of the Town of Fayetteville, praying to be relieved from the payment of the duties on their sales at auction from the 1st of October, 1830, to 1st October, 1831, which was laid on the table.

On Saturday, Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message, as related to the subject, made a detailed report in relation to slaves, free negroes, free persons of color, and incendiary publications, accompanied by "a bill for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes, slaves, and free persons of colour." [This bill provides for the prevention of all negro preaching, negro assemblages, &c., under severe penalties.]

Mr. McFarland presented the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

WHEREAS, by the 41st section of the Constitution of this State, it is made the imperative duty of the Legislature to establish Schools for the convenient instruction of youth; and whereas all convenient aid should be given to foster and enlarge the present fund set apart by this State,—Therefore,

Resolved, That the claims of this State against the United States, as reported by the Commissioners of 1828, be appropriated to the Literary Fund of this State: and the Treasurer is hereby authorized as soon as said claim is adjusted, to enter said amount to the credit of the same, which shall constitute and form a part of said fund.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Larkin introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Transportation Company.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee on the subject, reported unfavourably on the petition for a new County out of parts of Anson and Mecklenburg Counties; which was concurred in.

Mr. Seawell, presented a bill for the better regulation of Constables in Moore County.

On Friday, Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill to establish the Bank of Albemarle, with a Capital of $200,000, to be located at Edenton, with a Branch at Elizabeth City and another at Windsor. The only remarkable provision, so far as we observed, was one restricting the dividends to 7 per cent. per annum, reserving all the profits above that amount as a Surplus fund for security against losses, and providing for the surrender to the State of any amount remaining in that Fund when the Charter expires. It is not supposed that the bill can pass, but it is believed that the introduction of this and the other Bank Bills was the cause of the passage of Mr. Martin's through the Senate.

Mr. Leak introduced a bill to amend an act of 1830, to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Pee Dee and Main Yadkin Rivers.

Mr. Bonner, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, [to $200.]

On Saturday, Mr. Faddis presented a bill to encourage the publication of a History of North Carolina. [Giving to Judge Murphy authority to raise a sum of money by Lottery.]

The bill to abolish the punishment of cropping was taken up, and debated at considerable length. Messrs. Henry, Gaston, Mebane, Haywood, Beckwith and others supported it; a nd Messrs. Pearson, Edmondston, Sawyer and others opposed it. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost, 64 to 57.—It was then amended, on motion of Mr. Gaston, and passed.

It is much feared that the unkind feelings always engendered by a sectional division such as occurred on the Appropriation Bill, will prevent the Session's being so useful as might have been expected. It will probably not terminate before the middle of January.

Congress.—In the Senate, the Tariff question came up a few days ago, on a report from the Committee of Finance, adverse to an immediate reduction of the duty on Teas. Mr. Clay, Mr. Hayne and Mr. Webster opposed the report of the Committee, the two former objecting to the policy of taking up an isolated article for legislation, and favoring a general revision of the Tariff. Mr. Clay also considered "it more important to relieve the country by a reduction of the taxes imposed by the tariff, (so far as could be done without violating or departing from the great and vital policy of protection,) than the extinguishment of the public debt by a given day, especially when this latter object was proposed to be accomplished by redeeming a capital on which we pay three per cent. by sacrificing a capital on which we receive an interest of six per cent." The report was finally laid on the table.

In the House, a vast number of petitions, bills, and resolutions, have been presented, but they are generally of a private nature.

FROM THE OXFORD EXAMINER.

We have been favored with the following return of the result of the recent election for a member of Congress for this District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Potter. It is proper to remark that the return from Granville is the only official one. It will be seen that Granville did not vote but little more than half her strength—and it is thought by some that had there been a general turn out, the result would have been different. We know so little about the state of public feeling in the county upon this subject, that we cannot venture to express an opinion. The vote stands thus:

	Hawkins	*Mann*	*Wyche*	*Pope*
Granville	354	42	446	39
Franklin	226	278	87	17
Nash	3	540		18
Warren	366	3		268
Total	949	863	533	342

From the National Intelligencer.

We have before us an extraordinary Report made in the Legislature of South Carolina by the Committee "on Federal Relations," on the subject of the Letter of the President of the United States, in answer to the invitation of the Union party to unite with them in the celebration of the last anniversary of Independence. The report denounces that Letter "as a manifest and most unauthorized interference of the Executive of the Union with the domestic parties of a separate State; attempting to give the preponderating weight of governmental authority to one or two political disputants, who might have been permitted to settle their own disputes without this intermeddling of the President in a case out of his constitutional cognizance and not connected with any of his delegated powers." It is not surprising that a report, which begins with such rough language, should end with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter of the President of the United States to a portion of the citizens of Charleston, bearing date 14th of June, 1831, is at once at variance with his duties and the rights of the States.

Resolved, That whether the threat contained in that letter was aimed at the freedom of discussion, or at the sovereign authority of South Carolina, it is equally entitled to the decided reprehension of this Legislature, and is incapable of exciting any other than an augmented resolution to maintain inviolate the federal principles of the compact.

Gen. John Tipton was elected on the 8th inst. by the Legislature of Indiana, a Senator in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. James Noble, now temporarily filled by Gen. Robert Hanna, by Executive appointment.

The Bank Bill.—We are informed that there was a misapprehension on the part of the member of Congress who had a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Bank of the United States; and that the Secretary, in a conversation in reply to an inquiry of what modification would be acceptable to the President, said, that a bill *could* be prepared which would meet the approbation of all parties.

We give this explanation with pleasure in justice to all parties concerned.—*Telegraph.*

A letter from Washington to the New York Daily Advertiser, dated 5th inst. says—"At half past 11 o'clock the ex-president, Mr. ADAMS, entered the Hall, and took his seat on the left of the Speaker's chair, at a single desk, next to the area in front of the Clerk's table. He received the congratulations of his friends, and of many who have traduced him for years. His dress was very plain, his demeanor unostentatious, yet sufficiently courteous. He walked to and from the Capitol, and probably will do so through the winter, although his residence is about two miles distant.

"Mr. CLAY took his seat in the Senate, and to appearance in excellent health. The Senators paid their respects indiscriminately. The mechanics and business men of the city generally were extremely anxious to escort Mr. Clay into the city, but were advised by his friends from abroad not to make any arrangement for that purpose. It was with great reluctance they yielded to this advice. There is probably no town, village, or city, where Mr. Clay is more popular than he is in this city."

The new Census exhibits the following remarkable results:

There are of White males, over 100 years, 274
do. females, " " 234
—508
out of a population of ten and a half millions! or about one centenarian for every twenty thousand souls.

Of *male slaves*, over 100 years, 718
female do. " " 668—1386
out of a population of little over *two millions*, or one centenarian for every fourteen hundred souls!

But the free *colored persons* give a result still more incredible:—there are

Of males over 100 years, 266
females " " 361—627
out of a population of *three hundred and nineteen thousand* persons, or a centenarian for every 500 souls!!

In the periods included between 55 and 100, the colored population exhibits throughout an incredibly greater proportion of aged persons, than for the same periods, as allotted to the whites.

With all allowances for the ignorance of the blacks as to their ages, there must be errors of fact, we should think, in these proportions.—*N. Y. Amer.*

New Orleans.—This city is yet destined, in spite of the whole catalogue of fever, to be one of the wonders of the world. The exports for the year ending the 30th of September were as follows:

424,684 bales of cotton.
54,430 hogsheads of tobacco.
26,029 barrels of molasses.
18,547 hogsheads of sugar.
2,742 barrels of do.

The flour from the upper country, is stated at 360,580 barrels. Arrivals of ships, brigs and schooners 1405—steamboats 1815.

The Raleigh Stage had not arrived when our paper went to press.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Monday evening the 26th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Major ALBERT TORRENCE to Miss SARAH ANN TOOMER, eldest daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

On the evening of Wednesday the 21st inst., by the Rev. Colin McIver, at his house, Mr. DAVID A. RAY, merchant, of this town, to Miss CAROLINE BARGE, eldest daughter of Mr. Abel Barge of Georgia, and adopted daughter of the Rev. Colin McIver.

In this County, on Tuesday the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brobston, HENRY B. BEATTY, Esq., of Bladen County, to Miss ISABELLA EVANS, eldest daughter of Jonathan Evans, Esq., of this county.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,

22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 27. §60-tf.§

Fayetteville Academy.

THE first quarter for the year 1832, will commence on Tuesday the 3d day of January next.

December 28th, 1831. 60-2w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cognac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	40	50
Apple	do	35	40
Bacon	lb	9	10
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	15	
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould	do	14	
Cotton, New	100lbs	7 50	7 75
Corn	bushel	40	50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 50	1 65
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75	
Fine	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 50	
10x12	do	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime (scarce)	cask		3
Lard	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	27	30
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	7½	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	2	
Oats	bushel	28	30
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	1	1 10
Pork	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	4	5
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c.	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ⅛ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	gallon	40	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

DIED,

In Newbern, a few days ago, FRANCIS HAWKS, Esq., for upwards of 30 years Collector of the Port of Newbern.

Positively for three days only.

This extraordinary Novelty will be exhibited in Fayetteville on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, and 31st, a female

OURANG OUTANG,

OR THE LIVING CHILD OF THE FOREST.

A description of which is as follows:—This truly wonderful animal is the first living specimen of its kind ever exhibited in America, which may be accounted for by their secluded manner of living in the depths of their native woods, and consequent difficulty of capture, which is much increased by their obstinate courage; to this may be added the extreme delicacy of their health in a state of captivity. The admirer of nature's works should not let this *rare opportunity* of witnessing the apparent link between the human and brute creation, pass unnoticed. This animal is of the female kind, perfectly harmless and playful, is dressed in a becoming manner, of which she appears rather proud; carries herself erect, sits in a dignified manner, puts on her hat, eats with a spoon, holding the cup in the other hand; uses her handkerchief with grace, and if urged to do so, will display her *science* with a stick as a weapon of defence, with many other equally surprising feats, only to be expected from a human being.

The most scientific characters of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, have witnessed the above and pronounced the exhibition decidedly the greatest natural curiosity ever submitted to their notice. Ladies and children may visit the exhibition without the slightest apprehension of danger to the one, or want of proper respect to the other. All who wish to observe Nature as she really exhibits herself in the various gradations of beings, will justly appreciate this first opportunity of witnessing the form, posture, habits, and proportions of this far famed species of the quadruniana.

Hours of exhibition from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. from 3 till 5 P. M. and from half past 6 till 9 o'clock, in the evening. Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

N. B. A liberal discount made to whole families.

December 27.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Large Sale of DRY GOODS.

ON Tuesday, January 3d, will be sold by the Subscribers, at their new Store on Person street, a choice and well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Shoes &c.

Among which are:

Fine and common CLOTHS,
Point and rose Blankets,
Cotton, worsted and lamb's wool Hose,
Half do. do. do, do,
Flannels and Sattinets,
Shawls and Hkfs., in great variety.
Furniture, common and superfine Prints,
Black and coloured Tabby Velvet,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Figured and plain cambric Muslins,
Silk Bandannoes, plaid Cloaks,
Bangup Cords, Gloves, Ticklinburgs,
Bed Ticking, cotton Umbrellas,
Russia Sheeting, Dimity,
Suspenders, Pins, Cotton Balls, &c.
Cotton Ferrets, suspender Buttons.

Terms liberal and at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 26. 60-2w.

$20 Reward.

LOST or stolen from the Mail Stage, on Wednesday night last, between Fayetteville and Cheraw, a new LEATHER TRUNK, marked "Jonas Merriam, Alexandria, La." The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the Trunk with its contents when lost, to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, or Mr. David Moore, Cheraw. The trunk contained some necessary travelling clothes, and a large quantity of PAPERS of various descriptions. The Papers are of great value to the owner, but not of the least to any one else. If the papers only should be found and delivered, the person delivering them will receive half the reward. The person who purloined the Trunk, if stolen, by putting the Papers in a bundle or box, marking it with my name, directing it to the care of either of the gentlemen named above, leaving it in some place so that it will come safe to their hands, will confer an act of great humanity, generosity to, and will receive the thanks of the subscriber; the purloiner being welcome to the balance.

JONAS MERRIAM.

December 24th, 1831.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday night last, my negro man ANTHONY, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complected, and has a lisp in his speech. He carried off among other clothes, an olive brown cloth coat with yellow buttons, and a round about blue coat, his hair or wool was clipt short, except a bunch before. Said negro I suspect will aim for Robeson County, N. C., as I brought him from there in November last. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and securing him so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. Any information will be post-paid that is directed to me living near Irwinton, Wilkinson co. Georgia.

NORMAN McRAENY.

December 20. 60-3w.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 40-tf.

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed, he is about 24 years of age, and the middle finger of his left hand is off to the first joint; I purchased him of Stephen Register, South Washington, New Hanover County, Noorth Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, whose name is not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 47-tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware.
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52-tf

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Sagueza, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

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18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books.
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Stand of HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. 140tf.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

CHEESE.

12 Crates prime CHEESE, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
At their new Store on Green Street.

November 29. §56-tf.§

ORANGES.

A few bbls. St. Augustine sweet ORANGES, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green street.

November 29. 56-tf.

Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.

ALSO,

20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.
Curtis's Block.

November 29, 1831. 56-tf.

Windsor Chairs.

A small lot just received.—*Also*, a few BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. 1 Patent BALANCE, For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 22. 55tf.

Sugar and Salt.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
Received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 15*th*, 1831. §54-tf.§

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

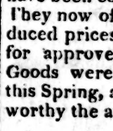
He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.



The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost — His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

T. J. HALE.

October 18.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to the place, and resumed his business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received comprise an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming and superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to

November 1, 1831. 52tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS,

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inch
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Sacking Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentor* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which were *selected by himself* for this market, from the late *Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13.